## THE INTERIOR DEPARTMENT.

CONTINUED FROM FIFTH PAGE.

be organized under a Territorial covernment, with the tuttion adopted by a council of the Indian nations of turtiory in Genniques, in Becember 11 and an actions of territory in Genniques, in Becember 12 and the Council of the Indian Perritory adjacent to depart of the Indian Perritory adjacent to depart of the Indian Perritory adjacent to depart of the Indian Perritory adjacent to the Indian Perritory adjacent to depart of the Indian Perritory adjacent to the Indian Perritory, Upon Indian Indian

ments of 600,228,23

altural college scrip locations 4,600,228,23

altural college scrip locations 494,465,28

wais to railroads 2,511,393,367

wais to wagon roads 228,068,08

orals to States as awarap lands and land indemnity 428,507,108,000

land indemnity 15,512,00

Special attention is invited to that part of the report relat-

ing to private hand dains in the Territories of New Regaco, Artona and Olora seating for the he necessity for further actions and Olora seating for the necessity for further regard to such claims.

The increased value of lands in these Territories, consequent upon the extension of railroads, is rapidly attracting settlers, and it is a matter of the greatest importance to their future prosperity that the private lands should be separated from the poolfe domain at the sariiest possible period, to secompish which result extents, legislation is instequate.

The Secretary joins in the recommendation made by the Commissioner for the appointment of a commission similar to that created by the act of 3d March, 1875, for the adjustment of titles of the same kind in California, and for the exactinent of a statute explanatory of the intent of Congress as to whether the provisions of the second section of the act of March, 1875, 1875 United States Statutes, vol. 15, page 252), relating to the issuing of patents, applies only to claims constrained by previous act, but which contained no provision for the issuing of patents. And ministered, is no longer considered a necessity, the provisions of the homestead act being deemed sufficient, and a complete unification of the law of settlement rights is recommended. It is suggested that agreening the patents. And a complete unification of the law of settlement rights is recommended. It is suggested that agreening the committent of the committent of the committent of the intern of service readered by them in the war, by deducting the same stand. The Secretary and commended the law of settlement rights is recommended to the initiar interns of service readered by them in the war, by deducting the same stand. The Secretary and made the result to a perfect homestical. The Secretary and under the grantiation assigned, to the one of the committent of the secretary and under the grantial settlement rights as recommended to the patent of the patent of the patent of the patent of the patent

to have been actually settled upon or substantially improved by the original purchasers, or their settlement, to the end that the class of anomalous entries may be simily disposed. The operations under the mining statute of 1855 and subsequent amendments have shown a steady increase in the work of this important branch of the secret. Owing, tweeter, in a great measure, to the disculties which are one continued to properly notifying the parties interested in any mine for which an application for eatent has been made, the work has been somewhal retarded. Therefore the Secretary concurs in the recommendation of the Commissioner that, no order to properly notify all parties whose interests may be affected by an application for the exact ground acquist to be patented, a survey of the claim should be first made, and the required notice be thereafter grees for the period prescribed by law, and that at the expiration of said time no further adverse filing be received.

There were filed in the Falent Office doring the year ending September 30, 1874, 19,429 applications for intents. Inciding research and designs, 3257 caveats, and lei applications for the extension of patents. Twelve thousand nine hundred and bity patents, including research and esigns, were insued, and left extensed; ind applications for trademarks were received and shift rademarks tasked. The foor received during said wear amount to SCI, 583, and the exponential section of the extense of the e whose, orphans and dependent relatives, \$25,122,03, which includes the expenses of distursement.

Since size passage of the act of Pebruary 14, 1871, granting pension to the soldiers of the war of 1812 and to their widows, 727 claims for tension thereunder have been allowed, at a total annual rate of \$67,792. There has been paid during the last uses pear to pensioners of this class \$5,095. Onlying the same year there were admitted 127 new \$1,095. Onlying the same year there were admitted 127 new \$1,095. Onlying the same year there were admitted 127 new \$1,095. Onlying the same year there were admitted 127 new \$1,095. Onlying the same year there were admitted 127 new \$1,095. Onlying the same pensions of the same class for increased stay-severa applications of the same class for increased pensions, at an annual and admitted the same class stay to the same class of \$12,095. There is no the pensions of \$1,000. The same class were increased at solar yearly rate of \$2,595. At the close of the same dear there were borne en deroits of many pensioners 1,777 invalids, at an annual aggregate of \$1,000. The number of such pensioners 3,500, at a total annual rate of \$2,500. Stay to the pensioner \$1,000. The same dependent relatives \$201,502 at total annual of \$2,000. Stay invalids was \$10,005, and to widows, orphans and dependent relatives \$201,502 at total annual of \$2,000. Stay in an all dependent relatives \$201,502 at total annual of \$2,000. The number of pensioner \$1,000. During the same period three past faced year was \$1,000. During the same period three past faced year was \$1,000. During the same period three past faced year an agregate annual rate of \$2,200,991. The annual of pensioner of all classes, to claim the expense of distinguishments, was \$30,000. Stay to the expense of distinguishments as \$20,000. Stay to expense of the amount paid during the proceeding year. This ercose is chelly owing to the operation of the act of July \$2,000.

Sarch 4, 1879, and June 4, 1871, became due and payable within the fiscal year just closed.

There were 2,068 bointy lant warrants issued during the year, for 463,160 acres—as excess of 840 over the number issued in proceeding year.

Eight thousand nine hundred and eighteen persons availed themselves, during the year, of the benedits of the act of June 30, 1870, providing for artificial limbs and apparatus for rescrition, or communation therefor, of whom 7,707 preferred the latter.

resection, or commutation therefor, of whom 7,707 preferred the latter.

There are now on file, unadjusted, 33,182 claims for invalid pension, and 36,697 claims of widows, orphane and dependent relatives, a solal of 65,779 claims. On the 15th mitton 58,844 claims for punion of surprivers of the war of 1513 had been received and 7,101 claims of widows of each soldlers, making a total of 21,948 applications of this class. 7,871 of which have been disposed of. The Commissioner estimates the number of those now living who are cautled to the benefits of said set to 82,444; their average age seventy-line years; their average duration of life loss than six years; and the amount that will be required to pay, during the life of the pensioners, all pensions grannel by said set \$18,036,53.

The act of dury 14, 1002, and the acts supplementary thereto, make no provision for pension to the following officers of the naval service, their ranks having been created by acts passed ashes menty to that of 1852, viz.:—Admiral vice admiral, rear activities, commodore, ensura and secretary to admiral and vice a infrail. It is recommended that the right of these odicers, their whows, orphons and dependent relatives be recognized by sixtury provision.

BURKAU OF EDUCATION.

Among the workings of the Sureau may be noted:—First—The transparation of a system of direct exchange of documents and information with foreign Ministers of Public Instruction.

Schill-Visits by the Commissioner to the whole educa-

documents and the documents are to the whole educa-linarization. Science-Visits by the Commissioner to the whole educa-tional field in this country, especially in the South and on the Pacific coast, for the purpose of personally acquainting him-ser with prominent educators and the demands of the work

orphanage, pauperism, orime, linearity, etc., in their relations to education.

Fourth—The papers accompanying the report of the Commissioner comprise an abstract of State and city reports of the whole Union; a related of the progress of education in Europe, Ask and Africa; a great number of satisfact table respecting public systems of states and cities, colleges, professional schools and other institutions, and original article on various educations; subjects by universally acknowledge authorities.

sented by the Suprintendent from the work of compiling the last ceasus.

EDOLOGICAL SURVEY.

In accordance with the act of the turin session of the Forty-first Congress making appropriations for the continuation of the geological survey of the ferritories of the United States, under the direction of this Department, Processor layden was appointed their Geologist. He was instructed to direct his attention to the little known but interesting region about the source of the Yellowstone and Missour Rivers. He thor as his initial point Ocien, Utah, and Examined a bell of country northward to Fort Ellis Montana: then proceeded up the valley of the Yellowstone, apported the wenderful ranges of mountains, canyons, falls, hot springs, geysers, &c., connected with that remarkable region. A careful topographical and pictorial chart, with soundings of the lake which forms the sources of the Yellowstone was made. Num-rous maps, charts, sectohes, photographs, &c., of the entire route explored were obtained, and

proved indispensable, as a flording direct communication between the road and Chicago, and also by way of Council Bicts, with St. Louis, &c. together with the valuable depotings. The Fremont, Ethkorn and Missourl Valley Railroad, and the Person of the Chicago and the Valley and the Chicago and the Chicago and the Valley and Pacific fig. The Fremont, Ethkorn and Missourl Valley Railroad, as been extended to Winner, about fifty-one miles northwest of Fremont, and is now operated by said Slour City and Pacific Premont, and is now operated by and Slour City and Pacific Premont, and is now operated by and Slour City and Pacific Premont, the Internation being to consolidate the two lines by lease or otherwise.

At the close of the last fiscal year, June 26, 1897, the amount of subscribed existing the Articles of the last fiscal year, June 26, 1897, the amount of subscribed existing the Articles of the last fiscal year. Pacific Ethicago Control of the International Company 280 miles have been surveyed and explored. Of this distance nearly all the work has been on that provide of the International Company 280 miles have been surveyed and explored. Of this distance nearly all the work has been on the provide of the International Company 280 miles have been surveyed and explored. Of the International Company 280 miles of the transportation of passengers is \$256,413, and that received for the transportation of passengers is \$256,414, and that received for the transportation of passengers is \$256,414, and that received for the transportation of passengers is \$256,414, and that received for the transportation of passengers is \$256,414, and that received for the transportation of the company 250 miles of the Southern Pacific Railroad and telegraph line that received for the transportation of the company 250 miles of the Southern Pacific Railroad Company 1870, 2872 miles of the Southern Pacific Railroad Company in the Explored Company 250 miles of the Company 250 miles of the Company 250 miles of the Company 250 miles of the

THE CAPITOL.

The report of the archisect furnishes details of various improvements and repairs made upon the Capitol extension during the past year.

THE GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE.

The extension of the Government Printing Office building, located on North Capitol street, authorized by an act of Congress approved Earch 3, 1871, has been completed, and is now occupied.

The report reters to the condition of the various charitable institutions in the District of Columbia, including the Hospital for the Insanc, the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, the Hospital for Women and Lying-in Asylum and the jail and Reform School, and closes with some remarks concerning the Metropolitan Folice force of the district and Ferritorial Penitentiaries.

Reverend Father Able, Louisville, Kv., is eighty years old, and is still in the enjoyment of good heatth. He is the oldest priest in the diocese, having served in the cause for Lity-two years.

## THE NAV

Annual Report of Secretary Robeson.

Operations of the Department for 1871.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, Nov. 25, 1871.}
BIR—I respectfully submit the following report of the Navy Department and the haval service for

the past year:—
The Navy of the United States now consists of 179 ships of all classes and in all conditions. These are calculated to carry, when in commission for service, 1,399 guns, exclusive of howitzers and small carro-

loss of the Saginaw, on the 29th day of October, 1870, at Ocean Island, in the Pacific, was received at the Department, and in May last the tug Primrose was sold at the Navy Yard in this city.

was sold at the Navy Yard in this city.

Of the 170 ship: remaining on the mavy list twenty-nine are salling ships and the remainler sidewheel steamers, or sailing vezsels with auxiliary screws; fifty-three of them, armed with 601 guns, are in service, attached to the various fleets and stations as regular reflects character beautiful store. iar cruisers, despatch boats, hospital, store, receiving and practice ships. Tuese, with the tugs and small vessels in use at the various navy yards and stations, make the force in commission for all the

purposes of naval service.

Of the remainder, six are nearly ready for sea, and will join the various squadrons as soon as their crews can be enlisted and organized; fifty-two are monitors, only one of which is now in commission, the balance being taid up at the various stations, but principally at League Island where, in the fresh water of the Delaware, their iron bottoms deteriorate with far less rapidity than in the salt

fresh water of the Delaware, their from bottoms deteriorate with far less rapidity than in the salt water of the other stations; seventeen are under repair at the various yards; thereen are on the stocks, never having ocen completed and launched, and the balance of those whose names are on the itst are laid up in ordinary.

Of these ast a very large proportion, incinding, as a general proposition, almost all those built of unseasoned white oak, are unfit for use, and cannot be repaired with advantage.

The limits and dutes assigned to the various cruising stations have not been changed since my last report, and the naval force given to each his not ocen materially changed. The vessels actually in commission on some of the stations are less in dument than formerly; but this decrease is rather apparent than real, for in alm at all there has been done by putting out of commission the unweigh from chack, which could only he inactive in harbor or were towed slowly and at great expense from port to port, and substituting for them, as far as the Department has been able, small and active critisers.

Continually a larger extent of cruising ground and visit more frequently the ports assigned to each station, and generally to render more effective service in every department of paoue attairs where the presence and and of the navy are necessary, without greater expense of men and money.

The force on the North Aliannic station is still under com hand of Rear Admiral's P. Lee, who held that position at the making of the last report. The force on this station consists of the Severn, the Swatara, the Nantasket, the Ripsic, the Kansas, the Pawnee, the Tertor, with the Wroming already fitted for the station, and the Shawman how on only there, but ultimately destined for the Swatara, the Nantasket, the Ripsic, the Kansas, the Pawnee, the Tertor, with the Wroming already fitted for the station—four ships, mounting lorty guns, besides the Shawman, defining in the propers. The foundering and the Wasp, with the Wyoming already fitt

mounting forty guns, besides the Snawmar, detainer for the present on duty on the North Atlantic
station.

The fleet on the Pacific station, still commanded
by Kear Admiral John A. Winslow, consists of the
Chilorina, the Pensacola, the Narragansst, the
Saranac, the Montea the Reside, the Ossipec, the
Onward and the St. Mary's—in all nine sailes,
mounting ninety—inle guns, and divided into two
squadrons, viz., the North Pacific and the South
Paculic, commanded respectively by Commodore
Roger N. Steinbel and Commodore David McDougal.

The European station is now commanded by Rear
Admiral Charles's Boggs, wao relieved Rear Admiral Glisson on the 28th day of January last. The
riymouth, the Guerriere, the Wachmark, the Shenaudoan, the Juniala and the Wabash, with the
Congress about to sail—in all eight ships, with 133
guns.

On the Asiaric station, of which Rear Admiral
John Rodgers is still the commandant, we have the
Colorado, the Bencia, the Asiaks, the Asouelot, the
Monocacy, the idano and the Paios, with the Saco,
now on her way through the Suez Causl, and the
iroquois, under orders to join the squadron—in all
nine ships, mounting ninety-seven gans.

Midway Islands.

In my last annual report it was stated that the
work of deepening the narroor of Midway Islands,
prosecuted unjer the authority of an act of Congress approved March 1, 1834, 4901d of necessity
cease in October, 1870, on account of the extansion

In my last annual report it was stated that the work of deepening the narroor of Midway Islands, prosecuted unjer the authority of an act of Congress approved March 1, 1832. Gold of necessity cease in October, 1870, on account of the exhaustion of the land appropriated for the purpose. Accordingly work on the cut was discontinued on the last of the mouth named, and the working party embarked on the Saginaw October 28, for San Francisco. Commodore Steard estimates that to complete the canal to a width of 175 feet will require about forty-six months' work, at a cost of \$187,000, without counting the cost of removing the debris or "small gruf." Such would, he timing, cost as much more, the Department is in receipt of the report and accompanying maps of the Fehnantepec surveying expedition, under the command or Captain R. W. Shafeld, United States Navy.

This expedition was authorized by act of Congress, and an appropriation made therefor. A small corps of navai officers was detailed for the work, and the steamer slaydower placed at the disposal of Captain Sauteidi. The Kansas was ordered to accompany the expedition for the purpose of surveying the river Coatzacoalcos and his har. The Cyane was ordered to assist the expedition in the survey of the harbors and lagoons on the Pacific coast.

The party wasjoined, on the 10th of January, by by three Mexican commissioners, who worked in perfect accord with our own force.

The season of the year prevented the running of a line to the Atlantic; yet, from the thorough surveys previously made for railway purposes, and the general information gathered on the frequent journeys of the party, it is assumed that the canal can start at the nead waters of soip navigation of the river Coatzacoalcos show the party, it is assumed that the canal can start at the nead water of the first party for the party of the party to the party to the party of the facility of the work, since a minute survey of the listmus of Darlen, under Commander T. U. Seifridge, which had been interrupted by the

past year has been directed mainly to that portion of the lathnus bordering upon the valley of the Atrato, known properly as the Tuyra and Napipi routes.

The route of the Tayra and Atrato Rivers had been reported upon most favorably by former explorers, and abopes were entertained that these reports might prove true. Five mouths were seen in the examination of this route, a line of levels 12) mides long was run from ocean to ocean, and though the divide in one portion was found to be not over 409 feet in height, the very broken nature of the country which was developed seems to reader this portion of the istinuis impracticable for this enterprise.

The survey of the Napipi route has been productive of far more favorable results, and has illustrated the possibility of a saip canal between the two oceans.

The line adopted by Commander Selfridge commences at the mouth of the Atrato, in the Golf of Darien, ascends that river for 150 miles to the mouth of the Napipi and thence across, in the valley of the latter, to the Paulic Ocean, at Cupica Bay. The Atrato is navigable the whole of this distance for ships of the largest size, having a width of 1,569 feet and a depth nowhere less than thirty feet. The actual length of the necessary canal is turty-one and two-tenths miles, the distance from the Atrato River to Cupica Bay, of which twenty-three miles is a flat plain, with a rise of mines to petacles; here the hills rise to a height of 60 gatest and descend almost precipitously to the Pacific.

Commander Selfridge's estimates of cost are based upon a canal 129 feet wide and 23 feet deep. It is proposed to lock up to a summit level of 90 feet, at which point the canal is ided by the Napipi River with a volume, at its lowest stage, of over five hundred thousand cubic feet per hour—a quantity which can be doubled by a feeter three miles long. The eight miles beyond the summit level include a cut averaging 125 feet deep and a tunnel five miles and Hoosan tunnels, with the modern improvements in drilling machines and ex

strain.

By the nink section of an act approved July 12-187. The nink section of an act approved July 12-187. The nink section of an act approved July 12-187. The nink section of an act approved July 12-187. The nink section of an act approved July 12-187. The nink send out one or more expeditions toward the North Fole, and to appoint such person or persons as he may deem most fitted to the command thereof; to detail any officer of the public service to take part in the same advice of the command thereof; to detail any officer of the public service to take part in the same advice of the National Academy of Sciences.

Mr. Casties P. Hail, at traveler of great experience in that locality, was appointed by four order than the captulation fitted out under this science of 35; tons, was selected for the service, and thereogen and the oxypellition fitted out under this science of 35; tons, was selected for the service, and thereogen any selected for the service, and thereogen any selected for the service, and thereogen and supervise the preparation of the vessel, and to recommend the person selected to accompany him.

The Points left Washington June 10, arrived at New York the 14th, completed there her crew and York the 14th, completed there her crew and your to discuss the preparation of the control of the products of the prod

the changed condition of constraints and have ample ment.

At Mare Island, in California, we have ample space, abundant water front and happity all the requirements of a great naval arsenal.

It is unnecessary to dwell upon our great naval interests in the Pacialc, or upon the immense importance of improving the invaluable naval site in the immediate vicinity of our great Pacine city.

At League Island we have had the same ample area and water front, and the means of easily converting its back channel into an admirable wet basin, like those in Europe, while the excavition than and will raise the island to a requisite height.

area and water front, and the means of easily converting its back channel into an admirable wet basin, like those in Europe, while the exact with the basin, like those in Europe, while the exact with responsible parties for this purpose, to concract with responsible parties for the building of a considerable basin in the back channel and the filling in to a proper level of about fen acras of the island, or nearly half the area of the present working yard at Philadelphia.

A may yard so umple in its proportions, in the midst of our great coat and tron region, easy of access to our own ships, but readily mate maccessible to a nostice feet, whin tresh water for the preservation of the iron vessels so rapidly growing into favor, surrounded by the skilled labor of one of our country. With the resources of Mare Island on the facine and lacage island on the Aliante shore, faily developed on a well considered pian, the country would receive a great accession of sirength and find new balwarks against foreign aggression.

At New London, also, the appropriation of \$10,000 made by Congress has been found sufficient for the bidding of a small but convenient dock, and that station is now in use for laying up ships in ordinary, as a point convenient to our repairing yards at New York and Boston,

In March last I had the honor to make a report to the Senate, in obstience to a resolution of that body, upon the subject of the proposals made to the department "for estabilishing from-ship building yards and docks to economize expenditure in the Navy, and to add in restoring commerce."

This subject is much too comprehensive for carsory discussion in this report, but I have already, in my first annual report, spoken of its great importance to every interest of this country, and I hope to be able hereafter to present some system to be matured under the deliberations of Congress.

NAVAL PENSION FUND.

The pensions receiving a total of. \$20,644

3,133 persons, receiving a total of. \$20,644

10g ..... 260,644

The whole expenditure of the department and the service since the date of the last report is \$19,265,244, including the payment of invalid pensions and a liquicated prize money, and the appropriations of Congress for the payment of bountes and claims of various kinds to the list of the present month.

sions and a judicated prize money, and the appropriations of Congress for the payment of bountes and claims of various kinds to the ist of the present month.

The appropriations for the current fiscal year amount in the whole to \$20,964,717, and the expenditures from these appropriations are considerably within the proportion applicable to the period which has clapsed since its commeancement.

The estimates for the general expenses of the service for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1873, amount to \$19,25,507.

These estimates it will be perceived, are in the aggregate more than \$1,203,000 less than the estimates made for the current year.

REDUCTION OF THE NAVY.

The subject of the reduction of the personnel of the navy has been much discussed.

Though it is sometimes alleged, as a matter of complaint, that there are more odicers of the navy, especially of the higher grades, than are required for the service, yet it is a fact that, notwithstanding the promotions so hardly carned by many galiant officers during the late war, notwithstanding the almiration which they deserve at the hands of a government which owes its preservation as much to those as to any other class of its servants or people, still the whole number of active officers in the higher ranks of the navy is considerably less now than it was before the war.

As a matter of fact the whole number of officers of the three highest anks of the navy is considerably less now than it was before the war.

As a matter of officers on the active list in 189 was 535, while on the 1st of July, 1971, the number of officers on the active list in 189 was 535, while on the 1st of July, 1971, the number of officers on the active list in the eight highest parties (including heutenants and in see above them) on the active list in the eight of the officers of the navy is considerably less now than there are some grades in our navy in the of peace, and they would lose their population and reward of brilliant service in the late war. These conditions have been fully met by

grades of admiral and vice admiral, the grade next to the nighest of the service, can also, I think, be dispensed with at this time. The number of officers of this grade is fixed by law at twenty-five. As our navy is now organized these officers are not absolutely required for any special duty. It is necessary for the efficiency of the service and for the dignity, influence and success of our naval representation abroad that our fleets of our naval representation abroad that our fleets of our naval representation abroad that our fleets of nearly naval Power are committed, and it is with this grade, or with those of nigher rank, that our commandants abroad are to come in constant contact, in every country, and before every people of the world, in the discharge of every duty which may devolve on them, relating either to the policy, interest, induence for honor of our country.

The number of rear admirals is limited by the general provisions of the law to ten. These are now temporarily increased by two, who are retained on the active list because they have received the express thanks of Congress for distinguished services, with five cruising stations, and a pressing necessity for a sixth by a division of the Pacific station, this number of rear admirals is only sufficient to adort commandants and relief for our fleets abroad, and that without taking into consideration any dimination in the number available by reason of accident or sickness.

Our fleets abroad are, however, generally too small in time of peace to be advantageously divided into squaturons. This leaves the grade of commodere in such times without appropriate commandat sea, and without duties on shore which may not be discharged by objects of other grades. I increiore suggest that no more promotions be made to this grade shall have lapsed by the death, retirement or promotion of the present incumbents promotion as vacancies occur from the list of capitams.

I would further suggest, in accordance with the surfix of the recommandation made this year by

promotions be made to the grade of rear admiral by selection as vacancies occur from the list of captains.

I would further suggest, in accordance with the spirk of the recommondation made this year by the vice Admiral, as a member of the Board of visitors to the Naval Academy, that the term of cadetship for midsalpmen be increased by law from four years to six, two or which, at least, shall be shent at sea. By this means the number of officers annually entering the mates now employed on temporary dury, except those who have peculiar claims by reason of war service or special finess. When these reductions are consummated we will, besides reducting by one-third the number of officers annually entering the service, have accomplished, since the latin of July, 1370 (including the reductions made by the act of that date, a reduction of near three hundred in the number of line officers now authorized by law, with an annual saving to the public treasury of near a half million of dollars.

GEORGE M. ROBESON, Secretary of the Navy.

The President

## DISTRICT ATTORNEY MORRIS ON SLANDER

He Replies to a Reported Attack Upon Him by One of the Citizens' Reform Association-Mr. S. B. Chittenden Scathingly Denonneed by the Prosecuting Officer.

Association during a discussion which arose as to the cause of the delay in the prosecution of the Mr. S. B. Chittenden was reported to have expressed the belief that District Attorney S. D. Morris would 'never commit a man for fraud on the ballot box." The gauntiet thus thrown down has been taken up by the party most concerned, who has caused to be published in one of the Brooklyn local journals the following scatting reply to Mr. Chittenden, which is decidedly expressive, though somewnat incle-

gant, perhaps:—

Mr. S. B. CHITTENDEN:—

SRE—To stander a man behind his back has always been considered by hon rable men as mea and cowardly. To stander a man not only behind his back, but before a large number of respectable men in secret session, unfer the expectation that the standerer may be able to sneak off undiscovered, is a species of meanness that but few men are capable of, and you, sir, belong to that delectable class.

It is perfectly asks to treat all aren creatures with silent contempt, set one is sometimes templed to that delectable class.

KICK THE SNARLING LITTLE OUR hat is with somewhat similar focings that I knoor year with the present seltes. That you are a set important, puffed up, windy little humburg I taink will be generally conceided, at least by those who have the distinguished honor of your acquaintance. Yet, I hardly think you are to blame. You don't know any better. Men of small brains, a pacifity of ideas, large self-concent, puffed up vanity, devoid of all manly attributes, mean, cowardly and hypocritical, must be allowed on all proper occasions to make fools of themselves. And since you must exhibit your bantasi-like poinposity and littleness of sout, it is well, per, aps. that you occasionsly do so in secret, as the public have seen entertained by such exhibitions of his search.

of soul, it is well, per, aps, that you occasionally so so in secret, as the public have seen entertained by such exhibitions of min cam.

Having thus briefly introduced you, sir, to the public (a work of supertrogation on my part), I propose to deal with you as I and you.

At a meeting of the Committee of Seventy, composed meetly of gentlemen and men of character, held on the 28th uit, you look occasion to denounce me, to the extent of your limited capacity. Your contemptible attack would not have elicited a reply from me, except for the second of the sec

the statistic close of the presentation of the command of the statistic close of the present of the statistic close of the statistic clos

Signo, to a certain man, whose name I will not now meation, but if have occasion again to aliude to the sucject, shall, to be used for corrupt purposes, and it was so used. That

I am prepared to prove in a court of justice at any time. After you have communicated with this man and Mr. G. B. Lincolo, Mr. D.— and others, whose mames I have no doubt will readily occur to you, I apprehend that even your diminuity intellect will readily comprehend the situation. Don't flatter yourself that by such hypocritical exhibitions or honesty you can deceive the public. Let me commend you to "Kaop," you will there see what a ridiculous figure a certain animal cut by assuming a false garb. I leave you to make the application.

But, to the point. I have said that on one occasion I failed to do my duty. It is true I recret it, and propose to make the application.

But, to the point. I have said that on one occasion I failed to do my duty. It is true I recret it, and propose to make a clean breast of it and ask a just public, in view of my long term of faithful service, to excuse this one single set of omission, ask is the only one I am conscious of ever having committed. The lacts can be briefly stated, and are as follows—low were a candidate for Congress; you spent a large sum of money to secure the visited of the propose to the case was examined by the virand sury hosperish public, in virand and the control of the control

SALE OF OLD COINS.

A sale, full of interest to collectors of bric à brac, will commence to-morrow at Leavith's auction rooms, in Astor place. The curious collections of old American coins, dating back to the colonial times, include very rare specimens of the silver and copper currencies which were used in the initiancy of the American nation. Some of the coins and medals are unique, or are claimed to be so. The rage for the collection of coins which has spread among a large class of antiquarians within the past few years has been very remarkable. Some men no doubt pursue this class of research as a hobby, but to the philosophic mind it possesses a much deeper interest. Coins have always been initimately connected with the social and political battery of the times in which they are current, and

MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

Burt-Lynch.—On Wednesday, November 29, as the residence of the bridge's mother, by the Rev. James D. Wilson, Arthor W. Burt to Hatter Ataughter of the late Thomas W. Lynch, all of this city. No cards.

Claure-Hughes.—On Wednesday, November 29, by the Rev. C. M. A. Hewes, Hudson Clare, of Jersey City, to Mary J., only daughter of Philip Hughes, of Paterson, N. J.

Hillier-Maynard.—On Wednesday, November 29, 8t is. Peter's church by the Rev. Dr. Beach, Springle L. Hillier to Mis Helen Maynard.

Hill-Pirnie.—On Wednesday, November 29, in Flint, Mich., by the Rev. Dr. Northrop, Frank R. Hill, of Flint, to Magdin W. Pinnie, of New York City.

HILL, of Filit, to MAGGIE W. FIRSLE, AND TOULSON—COSTELLO.—On Wednesday, November 29, 1871, at the Church of St. Joseph. by the Rev. Father Dumphy, Elmer Poulson, Esq., to Miss Kate Costello, both of this city.
WHITE-GIBBS.—On Thursday evening, November 30, at the residence of the bride's father, 147 East 114th street, by Rev. T. Brainera Ray, of Grace-chapel, Jerauld N. White to M. Josephinz, second daughter of J. B. Gidds, Esq., all of this city.

Died.

BRAIDWOOD.—At Mount Vernon, Westchesterscounty, RENRY GEORGE BRAIDWOOD, aged 25 years and 3 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the innersh, from the residence of his father, First avenue and Third street, Mount Vernon, on Wednesday next, 6thinate, at two o'clock P. M.

CHAMPAONE.—On Monday, December 4, GRORGIA ALIX, youngest daughter of Paul and Elizabeth Champagne.

Functal will take piace on Tuesday, 5th inst., as No. 7 Jones street. Relatives and friends are invited to attend.

CONNION.—On Monday. December 4 Died.

ALIX, Youngest daughter of Paul and Elizabeth Champagne.
Funeral will take place on Tuesday, 5th inst., as No. 7 Jones street, Relatives and friends are invited to attend.
GUNNON.—On Monday, December 4. ADRIE, youngest daughter of Patrick and Berths Cunion, aged 5 years and 5 months.
The friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend the inneral, from the residence of her narcus, 176 Orchard street, on Tuesday, December 6, at half-past one P. M.
CLARKE.—On Saturday. December 2. CLARA LOUSE, which of James W. Clark, and daughter of Elien C. and the late Augusius Benton, aged 22 years and 14 days.
The relatives and friends of both families are respectfully invited to attend the inneral, on Tuesday, December 8, at two o'clock P. M., from the residence of her mother, 168 Perry street.
GORNELL.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, December 3, AMY CORNELL, in the S5th year of her age.
The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from her lare residence, 1 o Monroe street, Brooklyn, this (Tuesday) afternion, at one o'clock,
CDX.—On Monday, December 4. Mrs. Sarah L. COX, in the 75th year of ner age.
The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the inneral, from the residence of Richard J. Holmes, 94 South Oxford street, Brooklyn, on Wodnesday, December 4, at two o'clock P. M.
ESIRURBOX.—At New Brignton, S. L., on Monday, December 4, Evans Esterbergok, aged 24 years.
Funeral from the residence of his mother, corner of Westervell and Seventa avenues, on Tuesday, December 6, at two P. M.
FIANLY.—MICHAEL FLANLY, native of Silgo, Ireland, in the 55d year of his age.
The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, 32 Scammel street, this (Tuesday) afternoon, at one o'clock.
Law papers please copy.
Gillen.—On Sunday, December 3, at 01 Clinton place, Eighth street, of consumpton, Frances Catharine Harrington.—On Sunday, December 5, at two O'clock, from Epiphany church, Second avenue, near twenty-first street, or consumpton, Franc

interment, by the 1214 P. M. train.

JUDGE.—At Hebokes, on Sunday morning, December 3, Eugens, intent son of James A. and Agnes.

Judge, acred 3 months and 22 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his par ais, 75 Bloomfield street, Hobokes, on fuesday alternoon, December 5, at two o'clock.

No carriages allowed.

Kellogg.—On Monday, December 4, S. T. Estitog, in the 66th year of his age.

Funeral from his late residence, North Broadway, Yonkers, on Thursday morning. December 7, as eleven o'clock. Carriages will meet the 9:15 train from Forty-second street, New York, at the Yonkers depot.

KOBBE.—At Hoboken, on Sunday, December of the Legel by

Friends and acquaintances, also Jersey Scorps, Captain Raschen, are invited to att

morning, December 6, at ten o'clock A. M., from St. Mark's church, corner Tenth street and Second avenue.

Thistle,—On Saturday, December 2, Boyd Thistle, in the 35th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, 463 West Eighteenth street, near Tenth avenue, on Wednesday morning, 6th inst, at nine colock.

Voorness.—On Sunday evening, December 3, after a lingering illness, Mary E., widow of George W. Voornees and only daughter of James and the late of the remains and the residence, 103 Cimion place, on Weinesday evening, December 6, at half-past seven o'clock, without further notice. The remains will be taken to Greenburg, Westcheater county, o'Thursday morning, for interment.

Watson.—Eliza Watson, aged 50 years.

To be buried on Tuesday, December 5, from her late residence, 590 Second avenue, at one o'clock. Friends and relatives and invente, and one o'clock. Friends and relatives are invited to attend.

Watson.—On Saturday, December 3, Francis H. Watsons, aged 32 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are myined to attend the funeral, from his late residence, 124 Orchard street, on Tuesday December 2, 1871, William H. Young, aged 65 years and 2 months.

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